AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

Colonel Charles Denby at the G. A. R. Fair at Evansville.

The War for the Union and the Heroes Who Fought in It-Gallantry of Our Soldiery Outrivaling Greek and Roman-Thrilling Incidents of the Great Strife.

On the evening of the 6th inst., at Evansville, was opened a fair for the benefit of the G. A. R. Post of that city. From the Evansville Tribune we copy the address of Colonel Charles Danby, delivered on the occasion. Colonel Denby spoke as follows:

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND COMEADES-It is not expected of me on this occasion that I should detain you with a lengthy address. There are other ducies to be performed here, and social pleasure awaiting you from which I must not long keep you.

We are here to day at an interval of twenty years after the termination of the war of he rebellion. The question as to when the war began and when it ended, has frequently been before the Supreme Court of the United States. The war did not begin o close at the same time in all the States. The States did not all secede at the same time. There were two proclamations of intended blockade: the first on the 19th of April, 1861, embracing the States of South Carolina. Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi Louisiana and Texas; the second en the 27th of April, 1861, embracing the States of Virginia and North Carolina. In like manner there were two proclamations declaring that the war bad closed; one issued on the 2d of April, 1866, embracing the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Missiesippi, Tennessee, Alabama, louisiana and Arkansas, and the other issued on the 20th of August, 1866, embracing the State of Texas.

but Virginia and North Carolina the war began the 19th of April, 1861, and as to all the States but Texas it ended the 2d of April. Technically, we are bound by the decision of the Court. But, practically, the war began the 12th day of April, 1861, when Sum-

So the Court holds that as to all the States

ter was fired on. On the 9th day of April, 1865, Lee surendered to Grant, near Appomattox Court House. On the 26th day of April, 1865, Johnston surrendered to Sherman. This surrender practically closed the war.

This great contest lasted more than four years. History tells us that in the Union armies 300,000 men were killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease. It is supposed that 200,000 were crippled for life. The Union debt January 1, 1866, was nearly \$2,-750,000,000. At one time the daily expenses were \$3.500,000. During the last year of the war the expenses were greater than the en-Washington to Buchanan. I have not time this evening for any detail of the events of

Its incidents are burnt into our memories and will never fade. We recall the electric shock that struck the North when Sumter was fired on; the springing to arms of hundreds of thousands of men; the abandon ment of ordinary business; the gathering of regiments as men came from the shop, the farm, the office; the camp life with its strangeness, its roughness, its fun and its frolic; the parting of mother and son and husband and wife; the "flag with the colors of the sky" waving over all; the enthusiasm; the guard mounting the picket; the drilling; the transformation of the quiet citizen into troops who tormed square on the double quick, and by the bugle call spread out like a fan, laid down, got up, advanced, rallied, retreated, guided by a bugle note; the skirmish, the battle, the dead, the maimed, the dying, the defeat, or, oftener still, the victory, and the glorious ending of a struggle in which freedom, and right, and justice, and the Union won, for the permanent benefit of the vanquished no less than the conquerors.

The future historian must analyze for us the causes of this war. We who were then living look in vain in the political history of this country for a cause which would justify the South in destroying the union of the States, which is "the palladium of our liberties," and reproducing in this country the history of ancient Greece, with its discordant republics, its strifes and jealousies and incessant wars.

To use a familiar expression, the South "jumped before it came to the stile." The United States Congress had passed no law that the South could complain of. The lugitive slave bill was in full ferce.

More curiously still, just before Sumter was fired on Daketa, Colorado and Nevada were admitted as Territories, and not one word was said in the bills under which they were erganized on the subject of slavery. Douglas had fought, and won, the long battle for what was then called "squatter sovereignty," before the actual fighting commenced.

Abraham Lincoln's election was distasteful to the South. He has since passed into history as one of the greatest and purest men the world ever produced. He was lawfully elected President of the United States. We, ourselves, but the other day, saw the grand and patriotic spectacle of a President being elected by 1,100 votes, and 50,000,000 or freemen acquiescing in the decision. It will never be said again in this country that any man's election to the Presidency is cause for

In the number of men engaged in the battles, sieges, casualties, in the new inventions adapted to war purposes, in the vast extent of territory which was the scene of warfare, in the importance of the issues, and the grandeur of the results, the war of the rebellion was not surpassed by any war of which history makes mention.

The conflict betwen the Merrimac and the Monitor revolutionized naval warfares, and abolished the existing navies of the world. Not less remarkable than the courage and endurance of the soldier, was his conduct when the war was over. One of the grandest acts in the career of Washington was his surrender of his sword to the Continental Congress when the war of the revolution ended. After our war a million of men in arme, when peace came, returned to their legitimate occupations. There was no riot or disorder. I do not repine for you, my comrades, that office, wealth, honors have mostly passed you by. You have glory enough, Your names are enrolled forever in fame's proud temple. Humanity will never forget your beroism. Were not these soldiers

Fresh from the High School, the College, the University, young men or women, can you name me a deed of heroism embalmed in Ron ao, Greek or modern history that I can not parallel from our own war? Try it. Tell me of the Roman who, armed, one ear shot away, holding the fort against I moters of jollity.

enormous odds, while Sherman signals: "Hold the fort; I am coming." Tell me of Xenophon's march to the sea. I point you to a grander and more glorious

one-Sharman's march to the sea. Tell me of Hanntbal crossing the Alps. 1 point to Hooker's battle above the clouds at Lockout Mountain. Tell me of Paul Jones lashing the Bon Homme Richard to the Serapis and fighting his own ship until she sank, and then bombarding and capturing the Serapis. I point you to Cushing, with instant death upon him, deshing his torpedo boat egainst the Albemarle and blowing her

Tell me of Nelson, at the battle of the Nile putting his spy glass to his blind eye, and saying, "I can not see the signal to stop fire-

I point you to Farragut, lashed to the mast, amid a storm of shot and shell, in Mobile Bay. Teil me of Wellington uttering the memorable expression at Waterloo, "Up guards, and at 'em." I point to our Wellingion-Grant-saying in the Richmond campaign. "I'll fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." Tell me of Napoleon at Lodi, seizing a standard and leading a brigade across the bridge. I point to Sheri-dan with battle flag in his hand leading a charge at Five Forks. Tell me of the charge of the light brigade at Balaklava, of which Tennyson sang:

'Cannon to right of them Cannon to left of them, Cannon in front of them, Volleyed and thundered.

While Into the valley of death, Rode the six hundred."

Can I furnish a fellow to this immortal deed? Major Peter Keenan, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, I believe, was ordered by Pleasantson at Chancellorsville to charge with 400 men Stonewall Jackson's corps of 10,000. With a proud smile lighting up his face, he answered, "I will do it," and he and his men were literally impaled on the bayonets of the enemy.

Sherman had forgotten this when he offered \$500 reward for the body of a dead cavalryman. Are there any more great deeds known of all men?

Bring them forth and I will guarantee to cite another, performed by American soldiers, as great and glorious.

While we sit here, in the anticipation of pleasures to come, enjoyed in the sweet cause of charity, there lies dying in New York the master spirit of the war. Victory accompanied him as he marched, and he never knew defeat. When the end came, and as gallant a soldier as ever fought a iosing battle surrendered his swerd, our hero remembered that his enemies were his misguided fellow-citizens. Nothing is more glo- and that I was well acquainted there. He rious in Grant's career than the terms he ac- saked me if I knew a man there by the name corded to Lee. They were simply the repro- of John L. Rohinson, and who represented a duction of the sublimest phrase that fell from | District of which Rushville is a part in Conthe lips of the Savior of mankind: "Go thy way and sin no more." And so, it happens, that to-day the two sections rival each other in words of condolence for the sufferings of the greatest soldier of modern times. The blue and the gray drop tender tears at the bedside of him who led the former to victory, and re-clothed the latter with the proudest garb that any human being ever wore-the habiliment of the American citi-For to day, my comrades, by and through the labors, and sufferings, and dangers that you and your companions endured. white-winged reace blesses our country; the civil law is supreme, the Union camented by your blood will last forever, the flag waves bearing his kindest greetings and best over no man who is not free, and popular wishes. He spoke of her several times and government will endure until the latest paried of recorded time. And now Farragut Post of the Grand Army of the Republic inaugurates this fair for the blessed kindness of charity. The money raised here goes to dry the widow's tears, to clothe the orphan, and to add some little comfort to the declining years of the veteran, who to too

proud to beg, but takes from us, his com-rades, gratefully the debt we gladly pay. This Post has but the three watchwords to stir the blood of its members-Fidelity. Loyalty, Charity. It puts behind it the suggestions of the partisan. It scorns all selfish motives. It is as patriotic to-day as when its members bared their breasts to shot and shell beneath their country's flag. It is bound by the strongest tie that can bind men together-the sharing of common dan. ger in a righteous cause. Day by day death thins its ranks. Soon the solitary com-mander will call the last roll, and answer it alone. Thus will pass from earth the men who, while they lived, "filled the measure of their country's glory."

How Wilkes Booth Passed the Pickets.

|Philadelphia Times. | "Did you ever know how Booth passed the pickets on the bridge of the eastern branch of the Potomec that fatal night?" said my friend. 'I will tell you as it was told to me by the old sentinel who was that night on duty there. A half hour before the time sgreed upen by Booth to meet Harold, the latter, who had lived in the neighborhood of the bridge all his life, and who was across the river in the little village of Uniontown then, crossed the bridge to come over on the Washington side. 'Who goes there?' said the sentinel on the bridge. 'A friend, going for a doctor,' replied Harold. 'Pass,' said the Sentinel. He quickly rode up Eleventh street to Pennsylvania avenue and Eighth street, and there in the darkness waited until the thundering hoofs of Booth's horse were heard coming down Pennsylvania avenue. The two horsemen then started down Eighth street toward the bridge on that ride for their lives, which ended in Garrett's burning barn in Virginia, a hundred miles away. 'Who goes there?" rang out on the air from the startled sentry as the two horses came rushing toward the bridge. Haroid was ahead and cried out, 'A friend, with the doctor.' The two men passed over the bridge, and it was perhaps several hours after the reverberations of the horses' hoofs had died away before the sentry knew who the men in such a burry really were, and used for years. Mr. Davis is the greatest when he found it out he was nearly scared man intellectually it has ever been my privto death for fear he had failed to do his

N-evading.

|Salt Lake Tribune. A citizen of the Base Range, while discussing one afternoon the anti-treating bill with a party of friends, went into a business establishment and got five dimes for a four-bit piece. Joining the group, he said: "Gentlemen, I present each of you with a bit. I believe I will go into the Palace saloon and get a cocktail." The hint was taken, and each one receiving a bit followed suit. Thus the Nevada anti-treating law will be evaded.

What the Northern Armies Fought For.

Boston Herald, Ind. Rep. 1 The fact that President Cleveland can call freely upon the best men of the South for public service, and that they gladly respond. seems to us the best guarantee of a restored Union and the highest evidence that the war era has passed.

"Laugh and Grow Fat," is a precept easily preached, but not so easy to practice. If a person has no appetite, but a distressing nausea, sick-headache, dyspspequipped and mounted, sprang into the sis, boils, or any other ill resulting from in-chasm that Rome might be saved. I paint action of the bowels, it is impossible to get you to Sheirdan, at Cedar Creek, on his black | up such a laugh as will produce aldermanic horse spurring into the jaws of death. Teli me of the three men who held the bridge, one of whom remained until his comrades cut it away behind him, and then sprang do this and laugh heartily with Dr. Pierce's into the "tawny Tiber" and swan across. "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the little reg-I point you to Corse, at Altoona Pass, with ulators of the liver and bowels and best pro-

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Luther Benson's Visit to the Ex-President of the Southern Confederacy. Luther Benson recently visited Jefferson

Davis at his home in Beauvoir, Miss., and tells about his interview as follows, in the Kokomo Dispatch:

On the morning of she 16th instant I stopped at Beauvoir Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and after a walk of half a mile arrived at the home of Jefferson Davis, ex President of the Southern Confederacy. For quiet and repose a more fitting spot'could not have beeen chosen than this, one of the most beautiful on the Mississippi Sound. The walk from the depot is along an even, white, sandy road, lined on either side by spreading shade trees, the road leading down to the Guif of Mexico. To the left of the road, and parily hidden by sheltering magnolias, is the house-a large French cottage-with galleries extending slong the entire front and sides. Upon these verandas open Venetian windows, where are broad, low steps leading from the closed rooms, catching every whiff of the grateful breeze blowing from the Sound, whose waters stretch away as far as the eye can reach. Mr. Davis has bere a plantation comprising 500 acres. about 100 acres of which is kept in a high state of cultivation. A very large vineyard comprises part of it, and the grounds on which the house and out-buildings are set occupies about twenty acres.

I was met at the door by Mrs. Davis, a most stately matron, to whom I gave my name and letters of introduction that I hoped would score me an interview with the most noted character in the history of the civil rebellion. Mrs. Davis showed me the parlor and, after informing me that Mr. Davis was sick, excused herself to learn if he was able to see me. In a short time she returned and informed me that Mr. Davis was waiting. On entering the room I was cordially greeted by Mr. Davis, whose snowy, intellectual face, and dignified air proclaimed him at once to be a gentleman of great learning and the most polished manners. For wesks he has been confined to his bed, suffering with inflammatory rheumatism. After a few moments' pleasant conversation he asked me if I was acquainted in Rushville, Ind. I informed him that at one time Rushville was my home. gress more than thirty years ago. I told him that Robinson had been dead more than twenty-five years, and I only knew him by his great reputation. He said that Robinson, with his family, boarded at the same house on Capitol Hill, Washington, with him, and that he formed a very great attachment for his little daughter, then a child of five years. He said he was at the time suffering from a wound received in Mexico, and Mr. Robinson's little girl was great company and helped him to pass the time most pleasantly. I informed him that she was a widow and lived in Indianapolis. He requested me to go in person and see her. each time a smile lighted his face and his voice was as tender as a woman's, or as she had been his own child. "Dear little girl," he said, "she was so impulsive! Her mother often tried to repress her, but we were such friends she soon forgot her mother's words and was prattling to me about Rushville and her home there." I spent the day with Mr. Davis and took dinner with him. I was introduced to the other members of the family, Mrs. Hayes and Miss Davis, a lady of very prepossing manners, and two little girls, daughters of Mrs, Hayes, aged respectively three and five summers. The ladies of the household are true types of the Southern woman and intellectual in their conversation. A little incident, which shows the tender heart of Mr. Davis, was that when the two little girls came with flowers for him, he patted their heads and spoke to them in such a loving tone that their eyes sparkled with joy and they lifted up their faces for a kiss, which was most lovingly bestowed. Mr. Davis talked freely on all the topics of interest, past, present and future, but not until he had positively forbidden the publication of a single word he spoke on public ques-tions. He said that men had visited him and he had given them the courtesy of his bome, thinking they were gentlemen and would not report household conversations. He said I was traveling and reported just what I saw, and could write about what I had observed in and about his home. He is seventy six years old and very feeble. His face is deeply wrinkled and shows that he has suffered much. But his sufferings and disappointments have softened and mellowed every feature of his face until I can truthfully say be has as kind a countenance as I have ever seen. During all our conversation his manner was most pleasing. and not one unkind expression passed over his face, nor one unkind word from his lips. I at one time reminded him that General Grant was dying. "Poor man," he said, "Grant has some splendid qualities, especially personal courage. He is a brave man," He has a very complete library. The library room has open bookcases extending on three sides of the room from the floor to within three feet of the ceiling, and resting on their tops are paintings and busts. Before taking my leave he presented me,

as a memento of my visit, a copy of "A Survey of the Life and Works of Jesus Christ," with the inscription, "Jefferson Davis to Luther Benson, with best wishes." Another gift was an old penholder which he had llege to meet. His knowledge includes all subjects, and is profound. He is scholarly almost to perfection. As a pleasant conversationalist I have never met his equal. My visit with him was most pleasant, and will linger while memory lasts.

LUTHER BENSON.

A Political Reminiscence.

[Hon. A. Payne in the Providence Journal.] Fifty-two years since, of the men who laid the foundations of the Government of the United States nearly all have passed into history. The simple and stainless character, the tranquil and majestic intellect of John Marshall at the age of fourscore still shed over the bench of the Supreme Court the gladsome light of jurisprudence. John Quincy Adams, after long service as diplomatist, Senator, Cabinet Minister and President, had recently entered the lower House of Congress, and at nearly threescore and ten was about to commence that long defense of the right of petition which has established his fame and placed his name by the side of that of John Hampden on the roll of immortals who have protected the secred rights of human nature against the aggressions of arbitrary power. But Federalists and Republicans, John Adams and Hamilton, Jefferson and Madison, to use the happy phrase of a great orator, had taken their places in the upper sky. On the stage of political action there were men whom many men now living can recall in their habit as they lived. Daniel Webster, then in the full maturity of his great powers, had recently, in his reply to Hayne, achieved a forensic triumph with which

the country rang from side to side, and about which generations yet unborn will talk as we now talk of the orations of Demosthenes or of Chatham. John C. Calhoun, then of the same age as Webster, in defense of what he claimed to be the rights of his native State. had forced one of those compromises which had their origin rather in the patriotism than in the practical wisdom of Henry Clay. It was in reference to this that, at a later time, Mr. Colhoun ventured to say upon the floor of the Senate: "I was then his master," and drew from the arrogant and haughty Kentuckian the reply: "He my master; I would not own him for a slave." Henry Clay, a few years older than Webster and Calhous, and inferior to either of them in some respects was superior to both in the imperious will and the intuitive sagacity which makes a great party leader. These three men were then Senators and rival candidates for Presidency. Andrew Jackson, then approaching his allotted term of seventy years, after his victory over the Bank of the United States, bad just been reelected to the Presidency with a popular approval unexampled since the days of Wash-

Making It Easy for His Employer. [Cleveland Sentinel.]

A merchant went to his head clerk and said: "John, I owe about \$10,000, and all I possess is \$4,000, which is locked up the safe. I have been thinking that this is the right time to make an arrignment, but what plausible pretext I can give my creditors I know not. You have plenty of brains; think the matter over and let me know what your decision is in the morning." The clerk promised to do so. On entering the office the next morning the merchant found the safe open, the \$4,000 gone, and in their place a letter which read as follows: "I have taken the \$4 000 and gone to Canada. It is the best excuse you can give your credit-OI.

> Not a Sutler. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

General Miles says that the new President has the character that would make him a great success in the military line. There are plenty of Democrats, however, who firmly believe that under his method of distributing supplies an army would perish of starvation in the first month of a campaign.

Praise from the Enemy. Washington Special to Cincinnsti Commercial,

No personal prejudice or partisan feeling should stand in the way of praising the exquisite appropriateness of the larger portion of the appointments made by this Administration thus far. Cleveland's choice of men for some of the offices appears like inspira-

Crackle Cake, -Three quarters of a pound of shelled almonds, half a pound of citron. three quarters of a pound of sugar, threequarters of a pound of flour, six eggs. Blanch and halve the almonds and slice the citron; mix them well together and roll them in flour; add to them the sugar, then the eggs, well beaten; lastly the flour. Buttershallow pans and lay in the mixture two inches thick. After it is baked in a quick oven slice the cake into strips one inch wide, and turn every strip; return the pan to the oven and bake the sides a little; when cold put it away in tin boxes. This cake will keep a year or more, and for reserve use is quite

If American sheep-breeders had sooner turned their attention to mutton in preference to wool the sheep interests would now be in a more prosperous cendition.-Sheap-

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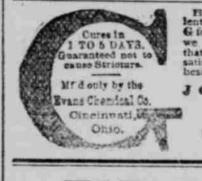
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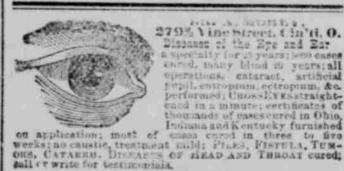


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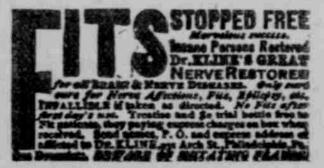
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